ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

SAMVAT 1990, YEAR 1933-34.

GWALIOR:
PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS.

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Year ending 30th June 1934, Samvat 1990.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—The undersigned held the charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

2. *Leave.*—Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

(*a*) *General Assistant* (Mr. H. B. Kadam):—Privilege leave for twenty-five days.

(*b*) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for seven days.

(*c*) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for twelve days.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—Consequent upon the dismissal of Laxmi Prasad Verma the post of General Assistant remained vacant for over six months. Kunwar Hamir Singh, a Sub-Overseer of Lucknow Engineering School was then appointed on probation from the 1st of July 1933 and subsequently transferred to the P. W. D. for practical training (*Vide* Home Department Order No. 3049, dated 17th March 1933). Mr. H. B. Kadam, an experienced Sub-Overseer was taken in his place from the P. W. D. Mr. Kadam occupied the post till his death on the 27th of December 1933. As the P. W. D. could spare no other experienced hand at that time to work as the General Assistant in this Department, Kunwar Hamir Singh was reverted to his original place on the 1st of April 1934.

Mr. I. P. Mathur, who had been appointed to the post of Inspector last year, on one year's probation (*vide* Home Department Order No. 3049, dated 17th April 1933) and Mr. G. N. Chitnis of the Muntazim Jagirdaran's Office were mutually transferred (*vide* Home Member's order conveyed in Muntazim Jagirdaran's letter No. 9389, dated 11th June 1934).

II. Orders and Circulars.

4. No Circulars or Departmental Orders with special reference to this Department were issued during the year of report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

5. In addition to the ordinary office routine, the following work was done during the headquarters' season :—

(*a*) The coins received as treasure-trove or for sale were examined and disposed of.

(*b*) A large number of paintings and other antiquities received for inspection and acquisition for the Archæological Museum were examined and disposed of.

(*c*) New acquisitions of paintings were framed and exhibited in the Archæological Museum.

(*d*) The whole collection of paintings exhibited in the Archæological Museum, were re-examined and labelled showing the name and the School of the paintings.

(*e*) The *Annual Administration Report* for the year 1932-33, Samvat 1989, was drawn up and submitted to the Home Department.

(*f*) Album of important photographs taken during the year 1932-33 was prepared and submitted along with the *Annual Administration Report.*

(*g*) An enlarged and illustrated edition of *'Surwaya'* was printed and published.

(*h*) A copy of *'Surwaya'* accompanied by an album of original photographs of Surwaya monuments was presented to His Highness the Maharaja on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Birthday.

(*i*) Two sets of five albums, each of selected photographs of monuments and antiquities in the State were labelled and exhibited, one set in the Office of the Superintendent and the other in the Archæological Museum at Gujari Mahal, for the use of visitors.

(*j*) Permanent numbers were painted on about 1300 photo-negatives which had been prepared during the first decade of the existence of the Department (Samvat 1970-79).

(*k*) Thirty-seven half-tone blocks were prepared from expert firms for the different departmental publications.

(*l*) Drawings of ornamental details of some of the architectural parts of *Sas-Bahu* temples on the Gwalior Fort were prepared.

(*m*) The second part of *'Archæology in Gwalior'* was seen through the Press.

(*n*) The following articles on archæological subjects were prepared and contributed to the respective journals or books :—

(1) "On the excavations at Gyaraspur" .. *to the Jayaji Pratap.*

(2) "On Bagh Caves" .. .. " " "

(3) "On an old sculpture of mother and child" (English). " " "

(4) "On an old sculpture of mother and child" (Hindi). *to the Arogya Mitra.*

(5) "ग्वालियर राज्य के प्राचीन हिन्दु मन्दिर" .. ज्ञानमार्गप्रदीप. published by Muafi Department.

(*o*) Information regarding Archæological Monuments in the State was supplied to various scholars and visitors in response to their queries.

IV. Tours.

6. In the year under report the Superintendent spent 62 days in Camp and visited the following places :—

Antri, Bagh, Besnagar, Bhilsa, Bhitarwar, Chanderi, Chait, Himmatgarh, Jamli, Karhaia, Narwar, Panchamnagar, Panniar, Pawaya, Pichhore-Gird, Salbai, Sevai, Sirohi, Shivpuri, Surwaya, Udaygiri, Udaypur and Ujjain.

7. The tours were undertaken for the annual inspection of monuments already conserved, for inspecting conservation works in progress, for directing works of excavations, for exploring and listing of monuments and for drawing up estimates of repairs to monuments of archæological interest.

8. The famous fortress of Mandu in Dhar State was visited with the special permission of the Home Member Sahib, in order to see the rock-cut caves and sculptures which had been recently discovered there. Detailed diary of the Superintendent's tour is given in *Appendix A*.

9. The Inspector of Archæology toured for 48 days mostly for collecting information regarding Forts at the following places in connection with the compilation of "*Directory of Forts*":—

Amjhera, Bagh, Bhilsa, Bhitarwar, Himmatgarh, Jeeran, Lalgarh, Mandsaur, Mastura, Panniar, Pawaya, Polai, Ratangarh, Salbai and Shajapur.

V. Conservation Works.

(1) Initial Repairs.

10. Financial stringency and the want of a trained Conservation Assistant—the two obstacles in the way of satisfactory progress of conservation programme, continued to operate in the year of report.

The assistance of the Public Works Department was taken, as in the last year, for the supervision of major work of conservation carried out in the year of report. Conservation work done in the year may be detailed as below. (See *Appendix B*).

11. *Bagh* (District Amjhera).—The work of preserving the Buddhist Caves at Bagh—our premier monument is indeed stupendous. Though a good deal of conservation work has been carried out in the past few years, much more requires to be done yet. Unfortunately the progress is slow owing to financial difficulties. A balance of Rs. 5,000 out of a special grant of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned and partially utilised in the year 1929-30 (Samvat 1987) was made available for use last year. But owing to the difficulties in setting the details of the estimate and in making the supervisory arrangements, the execution of the work had to be postponed till the closing months of the year under report. The work was carried out under the supervision of the District Engineer, P. W. D., Sardarpore and the general guidance of the Superintendent of Archæology.

12. The measures of repairs consisted of the following :—

(*a*) One of the four round columns in the centre of the hall of Cave No. 2 had badly decayed and had been repaired in rubble and mud evidently in later times by the resident *Sadhus*. The *kachcha* portion was dismantled, the decayed rock was chiselled out and the whole of the column was restored according to original design in cut stone face-work and an infilling of cement concrete.

(*b*) The case of pillar No. 20—the second pillar (from the left) in the front row in the hall of the same cave was very much similar. The similar repairs were, therefore, carried out also to this pillar. This particular pillar was selected for restoration as the pillars on both sides of it had disappeared, leaving a very wide gap of the ceiling unsupported by the loss of three adjacent pillars.

(*c*) The rock-floor of the Cave No. 2 which had been originally chiselled into a smooth level surface has been badly damaged. There have been numerous pits and depressions in the floor which cause great inconvenience (especially those pits which are situated in dark portions of the Cave). The whole floor of the Cave deserved to be repaired but for want of funds, only such portions of the floor as are in more common use were repaired. These were the floors of the shrine-room (Dagoba chamber) and of the vestibule, the walls of which are lined with sculptures of the Buddha and the Bodhisattvas which constitute the chief objects of interest for a visitor and an eight feet wide passage in the floor of the hall and

the aisles. The pits and depressions were squared up by cutting the rock, filled with cement concrete and finally finished with rough cement polish.

(*d*) The facade of the Naga chapel adjoining the north-east end of the verandah of the same Cave had worn out very badly by the decay of the rock. This was repaired by cutting out the decayed portion of the rock and substituting cut stone masonry. The pilaster colonnade of the verandah touching the chapel was similarly repaired.

(*e*) The central portion of the ceiling of the hall of Cave No. 4, is supported on four huge masonry pillars which have been either contemporary with the original excavation of the Cave or else were constructed in later times, undoubtedly centuries ago. Out of this group the north-west corner pillar No. 30 had disappeared almost completely. The whole of this was restored as the ceiling here was badly in need of support. This pillar had to be carried up to almost double its original height, as a large portion of ceiling above it, had already fallen off. The other pillars of this group and the gaps in the ceiling above them are also in urgent need of repairs. But they must wait till necessary funds are available.

(*f*) Want of pure drinking water was hitherto a serious inconvenience to visitors. The only water available at the place for the major portion of the year came from the stagnant pools in the river in front of the Caves. This water was highly insanitary and was a source of danger to health as it bred germs of guinea-worm. This inconvenience was removed by the construction of a *pucca* well near the newly built Rest House. The well has an ample supply of pure drinking water.

(*g*) A small Rest House, where visitors can rest and refresh themselves by day during their visit to the Caves, was constructed by the P. W. D. in the year of report under special orders of the Hon'ble Home Member.

(*h*) A motorable approach road connecting the Caves with the Bagh-Kukshi road was a crying need, especially during recent years when automobile communication had greatly increased. To meet this need, a metalled approach road is being constructed by the P. W. D. The earthwork has been done and culverts and *rapats* are under construction. It is hoped that the remaining work will be completed and the road will be made ready for use next year.

(*i*) The slope of the hill in front of the Caves was tidied up and jungle trees planted to improve its appearance.

(*j*) The ground near the caretaker's quarters was being cut away by rains in two places. The mouths of the channels which had been thus formed, were therefore closed up with dams made of boulders, and the channels filled up with earthwork.

13. *Chanderi* (District Esagarh).—The Johar *chhatri* had been constructed on the bank of the Johar Tal on the Chanderi Fort. (*vide: Annual Report* for the year 1931-32, Page 3). Only one item of erecting a memorial pillar inside the *chhatri*, remained to be executed from the original scheme. This was carried out in the year of report. The stone pillar thus erected is carved on its front face, into three panels of sculpture one above the other. The first or the lowest panel represents the grim but pathetic scene of *Johar* or voluntary self-immolation of the Rajput ladies, the second or middle one shows the battle in action and the third or top-most panel depicts that the Rajput warriors killed in battle are united with their ladies in the worship of their family god Siva, in heaven. A Sanskrit inscription recording the brief history of the event is carved on the opposite face of the pillar. This pillar is designed in an imitation of memorial pillars of the period to which, the event commemorated by it, belongs.

14. Another small work carried out on the Chanderi Fort in the year of report was the conservation of a Christian tomb which is situated to the south-east of the Rest House. This tomb is believed to be of a European Military Officer, possibly of Capt. Keatinge who was killed in action (?) when the Fort was taken by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858 after the Mutiny; but there is no inscription or any other reliable record to corroborate this belief. The tomb was in a very dilapidated condition. The retaining walls of the platform were repaired in patches where necessary, and the joints were pointed in cement. The top of the platform was paved with stone slabs. The rubble masonry of the tomb proper was mostly renewed. A cross-emblem carved in relief on a stone was set up in place of one which had disappeared leaving behind only its traces. The premises were cleared up and a foot-path made for easy approach.

15. *Gyaraspur* (District Bhilsa).—Gyaraspur possesses a number of interesting archæological monuments. As some of the monuments have been conserved recently (*vide: Annual Report* for the year 1932-33, page 3) and the place has now been connected with Bhilsa by the Bhilsa-Teonda road it was deemed necessary to put a signboard on road-side at a prominent spot near the village to call attention of motorists and other travellers to the monuments. A large sign-board in Hindi and English engraved on stone slabs was, therefore, made in the year of report. But the work of setting it up is postponed to the next year.

16. *Pawaya-Dhumesvar* (District Gird).—A similar sign-board was made and set up on stone posts at the junction of the fair-weather road branching off from the 9th mile of the Dabra-Bhitarwar Road. This sign-bord is meant to advertise (1) Pawaya, the site of the ancient city of Padmavati where some archæological excavations had been carried out and (2) the Dhumesvar Mahadeva temple built up by Maharaja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, some four hundred years ago, which is picturesquely situated on the bank of the Sindh river overlooking a roaring water-fall.

17. *Narwar* (District Narwar).—Two tombs of the Armenian clergymen belonging to the 17th century A. D. exist at Narwar. One of them is in a field near the Dak Bungalow and the other stands also in a field about one mile to the north of the town. The masonry of these tombs had been shaken as it was without any binding mortar. The dry masonry and coping stones of both the tombs were, therefore, dismantled and reset in lime mortar. The two side walls flanking the tomb near the Dak Bungalow were also similarly renewed and a ten feet wide foot-path was laid out in order to provide an easy approach to the tomb. For this purpose the ground was levelled and was covered with *murum*. The compound wall was cut through for making an entrance and the faces of the broken side walls were repaired. The entrance was secured against cattle with horizontal wooden poles fixed in stone uprights, set up to flank the entrance.

18. The masonry of the retaining walls of the platform on which the Ek-Khambha *chhatri* stands, had been damaged in places and the coping slabs which had been laid dry, had been dislodged. The patches of damaged masonry were repaired and the whole line of coping slabs was relaid in lime mortar.

19. *Sondni* (District Mandsaur).—The two huge monolithic pillars of king Yasodharman who expelled the Hunas from Central India, after defeating their leader Mihirakula, about the middle of the 6th century A. D., are well known. They make one of our most important archæological monuments, situated near the deserted hamlet Sondni, about three miles by road to the south east of Mandsaur. An approach road connecting the monument with the Mhow-Neemuch Road was badly needed and the matter had been engaging attention for the last few years. As a result of this a fair-weather road, about a mile in length was constructed by the P. W. D. in the year of report, in order to serve the purpose of the desired approach road.

20. *Udaygiri* (District Bhilsa).—The top of the hill in which the old Caves have been excavated commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country in general and of the two rivers—the Bes and the Betwa which wind their way past the hill, in particular. This struck the imagination of the ex-Home Member (now H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas, 2) during his visit of inspection to the Caves in May 1932.

21. He thereupon ordered the construction of a tea-room at a commanding point on the top of the hill. It was thought that such a room would add to the attraction of the visitors to the Caves as it would afford them a suitable place to take rest after a climb and also to enjoy a view of the charming landscape below. The building was constructed by the P. W. D. and completed towards the close of the last year. But it came in possession of the Archæological Department in the year of report.

22. *Jamli* (District Amjhera).—The old Mahadeva temple at Jamli was re-inspected and measurements were taken for drawing up estimates of its conservation.

(2) Upkeep.

23. The annual upkeep of all monuments already conserved was attended to. This included jungle clearance, filling of pits, cuts and depressions in the ground of the premises caused by the rains, petty repairs to buildings and approaches, application of boiled linseed oil to wood-work and of paint to iron-work, spreading of *bajari* in the compound areas or on approach roads, renewal of white-wash and enamel paint on stone sign-boards and changing of painted iron-sheets on the framed notice-boards.

24. The stone sign-board relating to the tomb of Abul Fazl set up at the junction of the Antri road and the Gwalior-Jhansi road near the Makoda Dak Bungalow had been struck probably by some heavy conveyance. The stone posts were consequently thrown into a leaning position and the inscribed slab had come out of its setting. The whole sign-board was, therefore, dismantled and securely reset. A stone guard-post was added to prevent similar damage in future.

25. The tomb of Tansen at Gwalior had been slightly damaged during the earthquake whick occured on the 15th January 1934. Some of the brackets of the pillars had moved out. They were pushed back into their right positions and the joints were filleted with mortar.

26. The water-pipe which had been set up just at the principal entrance of the magnificent tomb of Mohammad Ghaus at Gwalior, without consulting the Archæological Department, turned the front ground into a marsh causing shabbiness and inconvenience to visitors. The pipe was, therefore, removed to a safe distance.

27. The ground in the back-yard to the *chhatri* of the Rani of Jhansi at Gwalior was very uneven and was lying uselessly. It was levelled by filling up pits and depressions and chopping off high levels and was thus prepared for plantation of fruit trees and vegetables which could bring some income to the Department.

28. The yard in front of the State Offices in the Mandsaur Fort where our monuments namely, the sculpture of Siva and the Torana pillar have been exhibited, was badly disfigured with ugly encum-

brances and platforms, etc., set up in recent years. We had made strong representations during the last two or three years for the removal of the same. It is to be noted with pleasure that the Suba of the District (Mr. S. R. Kadam) has now had the area thoroughly cleared up, tidied up and converted into a decent garden which thus gives a fine setting to our monuments.

VI. Exploration.

(1) Excavations.

29. Some excavations were made at Pawaya in the year of report. Pawaya, the site of the ancient city of Padmavati which was one of the capitals of the Naga kings who flourished in the 3rd and 4th centuries A. D., is situated on the confluence of the rivers Sindh and Parvati about 40 miles to the south-west of Gwalior. The ruins afford a promising site for archæological excavations. Trial excavattions had been carried out here in the year 1924-25 (A. R. 1924-25, page 9) on an artificial mound locally known as *Tila* (hill), situated about a mile to the north of the present village. A large brick platform which probably supported a Brahmanical temple of the early Gupta period had been partially exposed along with some beautiful fragments of stone sculptures and terra cotta figures and decorative pieces. Financial difficulties however, made it impossible to follow up the excavations till the ex-Home Member proposed to take an excursion of tourists to Pawaya and Dhumeshwar in the year of report and ordered the Archæological Department to develop the excavations of the mound so as to make it an object of interest to visitors. It was with this restricted object in view that the excavations begun nine years ago were resumed and carried one step further, in the year of report. As there were but little funds at our disposal we had to be content with opening up only the east face of the platform.

30. The work was started on the 19th of January 1934 and closed on 16th February 1934. It consisted of removing large heaps of debris from the east face of the platform and levelling and tidying the premises. In the course of this clearing work no new buildings came to light. The excavated antiquities comprised a few insignificant fragments of stone sculptures including an unfinished figure of a standing god of the natural human size, small terra-cotta figures and decorative pieces of the same style as found in the last diggings. Not a single coin or inscription was unearthed. For photographs of these excavations Nos. 130 to 164 of *Appendix G* may be referred to.

(2) Listing of Monuments.

31. In the year of report 34 monuments comprising forts, battlefields, temples, towers, sculptures and *Sati* and memorial pillars, situated at 20 different places were listed (see *Appendix C.*). A brief description of the monuments is given below :—

District Amjhera.

32. *Amjhera.*—The temples and other monuments at this place had already been listed. The monument listed this year is the fort which is only a small residential *garhi*, now in a dilapidated condition. It is built on the plain on the bank of a small tank and is said to be the work of Raja Ramsingh, a son of Raja Maldeo Rathor of Jodhpur who lived in the 19th century A. D. The buildings of interest in the fort are palaces of the Rajas, namely Chaumukha Mahal, Kesaria Mahal and Ranga Mahal, the last one of which possesses some wall paintings, now badly obliterated.

33. *Bagh.*—The fort of Bagh stands on a low hill on the north of the town. It is surrounded by a fortification wall which separates it from another hill which is almost a continuation of the hill of the fort. The fort is now in a very neglected condition and the only building, the ruins of which still survive near the main gate of the fort, is known as the Rajmahal. The construction of the fort is ascribed to one Jasu Patel or Jaswant Singh Bhilala, but according to another version, to Raja Bagh Singh.

34. *Lalgarh.*—Lalgarh is a hill-fort situated about 7 or 8 miles to south-west of Amjhera, on a spur of the Vindhya range, surrounded by a very thick jungle. Raja Lalsingh, a descendant of Raja Ramsingh of Amjhera, built the fort and named it after him. The fort is now in a state of ruins and has no buildings of interest.

District Bhilsa.

35. *Bhilsa.*—The old town of Bhilsa which is surrounded by a fortification wall, now in total ruins, is called *Qila* or fort. But this was never a regular fort. The wall is pierced by three gates, the Bagh gate on the north, the Gandhi gate on the east and the Raisin gate on the south.

District Gird-Gwalior.

36. *Bhitarwar*—Bhitarwar is 19 miles by road to the west of the Dabra Station on the G. I. P. Railway. The village is situated on both sides of a long low hill which stretches along the half bank of the Parbati river. The part of the village between the river and the hill is considered as the inner one (*bhitar*) and the part on the other side of the hill is, therefore, the outer one (*bahar*). This probably explains the name 'Bhitarwar.'

37. Here the river Parvati has cut its way across a long chain of hills. The fort of Bhitarwar stands picturesquely on the northern part of the hill overlooking the river. As indicated above the fort is isolated from the southern part of the hill by the river and the northern portion of the hill is further fortified into an enclosure named Lachhmangarh. As the two forts stand side by side in a line and the smaller of them

has the name 'Lachhmangarh' it is just possible that the builder intended to name the bigger fort 'Ramgarh.' But this conjecture is not corroborated by any tradition. The Bhitarwar fort belongs to the group of forts built by Jat Chiefs in this part of the country. It is said to have been constructed by Bhairaj Shah a Jat Rajput who was connected with Rao Hamir Singh, the founder of the Pichhore Fort.

38. The hill on which the Bhitarwar fort is built, slopes down to the river. The fort is divided into three different enclosures standing in a line from north to south at different levels. The lowest or the southern enclosure which abuts on the river has a large bastion containing a *baodi* or step-well which is fed with water from the river by means of a channel cut through the rock. The *baodi* is now silted up. The central enclosure contains the residential buildings which are now in total ruins. The northern enclosure which occupies the highest level has suffered most. This part of the fort was perhaps the most important from the military point of view. A large old unserviceable gun is still perched on one of the northern bastions. The fort is protected on all sides with a number of round bastions which impart it quite a sound appearance from outside. But inside, the fort is only a wreckage.

39. Few forts have such a picturesque natural position as the fort of Bhitarwar. On one side stretches a vast deep still pool of water of the Parvati and on the other, the same river assumes quite a different attitude as it sings its way through the rocky shallow channels forming a number of small cascades. A nice little *ghat* with a small two storeyed pavilion is built on the river, below the southern extremity of the fort. Here is a charming spot with good possibilities for a centre of swimming and boating club.

40. *Chait*—It is a hamlet situated about five miles to the north of Karhaia (para. 44 below). About two furlongs to the south-west of the village, on the slope of a low hill are the ruins of Jaina temples of about the 11th century, A. D.

41. The ruins comprise a complete temple in fair preservation, remnants of a few shrines, sculptures and inscribed pillars. The temple, facing the east is set on a platform and consists of a shrine and a *sabha-mandapa*. The shrine is in its original condition and is crowned with a *sikhara* of the usual Indo-Aryan style, but the *sabha-mandapa* is a later repair in which old stones have been employed. The door-frame of the shrine resembles those of the *Sas-Bahu* temples on Gwalior Fort with which the *Chait* temples are almost contemporary. At Chait the figures of Jinas take the place of the Hindu gods carved on the *Sas-Bahu* door-frames. The enshrined idol is a large sculpture of Santinath a little more than 10 feet high, slightly damaged on hands and face. Steps have been constructed on both sides of the idol to enable the worshipper to reach the head of the idol.

42. Higher up the hill are the remnants of a number of shrines. Three of them stand in a row facing the east with a fourth one at the

southern end, facing north. There are traces of many more shrines. Among the ruins are some loose (memorial ?) pillars bearing figures and Sanskrit inscriptions carved on them but now obliterated. One of these pillars still stands erect, another is lying entirely on the ground and the third survives in a fragment. An inscription on one of these pillars is dated in V. S. 1183 (A. D. 1126). A number of fragments of Jaina figures are scattered here and there in the neighbourhood. Down on the plain at the foot of the hillock stands an isolated group of two large idols of Jaina Tirthamkaras of about double the height of a man. The feet of the idols are buried in earth. The distinctive marks (*lanchhanas*) if they exist on the pedestals, are not visible, thus making the identification impossible at present.

43. *Himmatgarh.*—The hill-fort of Himmatgarh stands on an isolated hill at the southern end of the Panniar pass about six miles to the south east of Panniar (see para. 49). The height of the hill may be about 150 feet above the ground. The village and an irrigation tank lie at its foot on the east and the north-east respectively. Himmatgarh is also a Jat fort and may be contemporary with the forts of Pichhore and Bhitarwar. The fortification wall and bastions are in tact but the residential buildings and the temple of goddess inside the fort are in ruins. There is a covered reservoir of water, built in the form of an oblong tank of masonry measuring 38′ ×31′×18′ approximately. Five old unserviceable guns are lying on the fort.

44. *Karhaia.*—It is about 12 miles to the north of the village Devri on the Bhitarwar-Harsi road. It is a seat of Paramara Rajputs. The ruins of a *garhi* built by the Paramaras exist on the slope of a hill to the west of the village. There are a few charming spots in the jungle round about Karhaia where temples and other buildings have been constructed during the last two centuries such as Makaradhwaja, Banakhandeshvar Mahadeva temple, Goleshvar Mahadeva temple, etc. But none of these are of archæological interest.

45. Makaradhwaja is about three miles to the north-west of Karhaia. There is a natural cavern in a rock in the side of a hill about 400 feet above ground level, A natural spring of water gushes out of the hill-side and is fitted with a stone spout in the shape of a cow's head (*gomukha*). Near-by are a few stone images not very old. One of them is that of Hanuman, locally called Makaradhwaja from which the spot takes its name. A tall seven storeyed tower of stone masonry (32′×32′ at the base and 17′ 6″×9′ 9″ at the top) is built here, perhaps intended to serve as a place of safety against wild beasts and inroads of depredators. An inscribed stone post near-by bears the date 7th September 1864, Saka 1720 with which the tower is probably contemporary.

46. Banakhandeshvar Mahadeva temple is about a mile to the west of Karhaia. It is situated on the plains at the foot of a chain of hills which runs north to south. The temple is said to be only about 50 years old. There are a shady grove and a well to the front of the temple and

a natural spring of water at a short distance to the south-west, where tigers come to quench their thirst. It is an ideal place for a camp of boy-scouts.

47. Goleshvar Mahadeva temple is situated on the slope of a hill about a mile to the south-west of Karhaia. The temple stands amidst a number of platforms (*samadhis.*), open rooms and water cisterns, and is almost enveloped in thick jungle trees. Near the shrine are a few memorial pillars with usual sculpture representing warriors killed in battle. A *Gosain* named Santoshpuri was the founder of this temple and the above mentioned *samadhis* here belong to the different members of his line.

48. *Mastura.*—The place is about 25 miles to the west of Dabra Station (G. I. P. Rly). It possesses a small fort built by a Jat Chief Bhairaj Shah whose beautiful *chhatri* still stands outside the village in a good condition. The fort is built in the plain and is fortified with three lines of walls and further strengthened with two ditches. Only two buildings now survive in the fort in a fairly good condition. One of these survivors is a single storeyed building locally called Kachheri and the other one is Zanana Mahal, a double storeyed edifice built of red sandstone. A useless gun is lying in the fort.

49. *Panniar.*—A small village on the Agra-Bombay road about 15 miles to the south of Gwalior. There is a *garhi* built by Jagannath Singh an ancestor of the present Rajput family which is still living in the *garhi*. This small fort is perched on a prominence immediately to the south-west of the village and is surrounded by two lines of fortification walls. The outer wall is now in ruins and the inner one which is still in good condition, is strengthened by bastions. An unserviceable gun is lying in the north-west bastion. Besides the residential houses, the fort contains a temple of Rama and a room near the north-east bastion known as *Bungala* which overlooks the village.

50. The battle-field of Panniar lies in a pass about 3 miles to the east of the village. Here a battle was fought between the Scindia's army and the British forces on December 29th, 1843. The site is marked by rough stone post on which the words *Jung Panniar* are crudely engraved in Hindi.

51 *Pawaya.*—The fort of Pawaya occupies a picturesque position in the fork between the Sindh and the Parvati rivers. It is built mostly of old bricks quarried from the ruins of the ancient city of Padmavati. A Persian inscription discovered a few months ago shows that this fort was built in A. D. 1512 by Vazir Safdar Khan, a governor under Sikandar Lodi, the Sultan of Delhi and that the place was designated "Askandarabad" after the name of the Sultan. The fort is protected on all sides by a number of bastions and is now a mere wreckage overgrown with a thick jungle. It contains no buildings of interest, but outside the south-east extremity of the fort is a Siva temple and a *ghat* reaching down to the water.

52. *Pichhore.*—The two monuments listed at Pichhore in the year of report are an isolated round tower in the market place and a large empty brick building near the present Tehsil Office. The tower is 33 feet high and has a circumference of 20′ 9″. The other building is popularly believed to have been a temple but its design appears to show that it was rather intended to be a *kachheri* or Darbar hall. It is now in a very dilapidated condition A room with old wall paintings which is now included in the Tehsil premises, is of some interest.

53. *Salbai.*—Salbai is situated about a mile to the north of the Dabra-Bhitarwar Road. The fort stands on a low hillock to the south-west of the village. The fort has a double fortification wall which has a number of round bastions. It is now breached in several places and is in an advanced condition of decay. There are no buildings of interest in the fort except a modern shrine of Ganesa and Sarasvati and a small domed temple of Siva on the southern slope of the hillock, outside the fort-wall. The two entrance gates are called Sadar Darwaza and Hathi Darwaza. Salbai fort was founded by Jats and the place is of historical interest as the scene of a treaty which was concluded between the Marathas and the East India Company in 1782.

54. *Sevai.*—The village is three miles north of Chitauli on the Mastura irrigation canal. Some pieces of old sculptures are placed on a platform to the east of the village. A figure of god Vishnu with miniatures of the ten incarnations on the frame, a sculpture of Siva-Parvati and another of Surya are seen in the collection. An old *sati* pillar with an obliterated inscription stands beside the platform. On a hillock about a furlong to the south of this platform, on the bank of the canal is lying a sculpture of *Surya-kamala* in two places. A miniature figure of a god probably Surya is carved on each of the four faces. Another similar sculpture complete in one piece but with the figures of Ganesa, Durga, Siva and Kartikeya carved on the four faces is lying on the bank of the canal, a little further to the south.

55. *Sirohi*—This village is about three miles to the west of Dabra Station (G. I. P. Rly.). On the low hill to the south-west of the village is a large temple of Rama which is the only centre of attraction for the village. The temple is protected by a fortified enclosure and is more or less a *garhi* which also includes a residential building where the *Mahant* lives. The temple was built over 100 years ago by Mahant Haridasa who was granted a *muafi* during the reign of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia.

District Esagarh.

56. *Chanderi.*—Two buildings near the Paramesvara Tal identified in the year of report are the *Chhatris* of Durjana Singh and Aniruddha Singh the Bundela Rajas of Chanderi.

District Mandsaur.

57. *Jeeran.*—This village is situated 10 miles south of Neemuch. The fort or *garhi* of Jeeran is situated on a hillock surrounded on three

sides by the village habitation and on the fourth side by a sheet of water. The fort wall which is punctuated with bastions is intact on all sides except on the south, where it is damaged. There are at present no important buildings in the fort. The fort is said to be the work of Raja Hari Singh of Ometh, a relative of the Rana of Udaipur. It came to Mahadji Scindia as a compensation for the military expenses and is now included in the Jagir of Sardar Sitole.

58. *Mandsaur.*—Is situated on the B. B. and C. I. Rly. (Malwa Rajputana Branch) and also on the Mhow-Neemuch Road. It is a very ancient place. The fort of Mandsaur stands on a prominence on the left bank of the Siwana river and is said to have been founded by Alla-ud-din Khilji in the 14th century but was considerably improved by Hoshang Shah of Malwa, a century later. Mandsaur has seen many important events since then.

59. The fort is built chiefly of old material. Several carvings taken from old temples are seen built into the walls. The fortification wall is now badly damaged and demolished in many places. No old buildings of interest now stand inside the fort except the ruins of *hamams* (baths) near a Fakir's residence. New buildings for State Offices have recently been constructed inside the fort and two archæological monuments have been set up in the garden in front of the office buildings.

60. *Ratangarh.*—Ratangarh fort stands on a hill rising about 300 feet above the surrounding ground commanding a beautiful view of the landscape and of the village that lies at its foot on the south. Ratangarh is about 30 miles to the north of Neemuch and the road ascends the hill by sharp windings presenting a beautiful spectacle when viewed from the top of the hill. A projecting spur of the hill with a level top is fortified with a structural wall projected at intervals with bastions. Three successive lines of ditches guard it on the eastern side on which it is connected with the tableland. The fort is in ruins and no old buildings of interest are existing. There are, however, a large masonry tank for storage of water and a few round masonry cisterns for storing corn.

District Shajapur.

61. *Polai.*—This village lies about 15 miles by cart-track to the south-west of Shajapur. It possesses an old temple of Siva and a rectangular water tank (*Kund*). The tank is in a very dilapidated condition. Both these monuments are of little architectural or historical importance.

62. *Shajapur.*—Shajapur is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is 9 miles by road from Berchha Station on the Bhopal-Ujjain Branch of the G. I. P. Rly. It is also connected with the Agra-Bombay Road. The town was founded in the reign of Shah Jahan and named after him.

63. The fort stands on the bank of the river Lakhundar. The fort-wall is well preserved. The fort contains no old buildings except the

Bada of Tara Bai Sahiba, wife of Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia, which is comparatively a late structure. The State Offices are now located within the fort.

(3) Epigraphy.

64. Seven inscriptions were copied or noticed in the year of report, out of which three are in Sanskrit, three in Hindi, and one in Persian. (See *Appendix D*).

65. The first three Sanskrit inscriptions which are written in old Nagari characters have been discovered in the ruins of an old Jaina temple at Chait in District Gird. Two of these inscriptions are dated in V. S. 1182 and 1183, *i. e.*, A. D. 1125 and 1126 respectively. One of them records the names of certain Jaina Pandits and their disciples while the other is too much obliterated to be made out. The third inscription which has preserved the date and the name of the month, the year being lost in the broken portion, records the installation of some object probably of a Jaina image by Vrishabha Sena a disciple of Padma Sena.

66. Two of the inscriptions in Nagari script and Hindi language are dated in V. S. 1765 and 1806, *i. e.*, A. D. 1708 and 1749 respectively. One of them is put upon a *chhatri*, recording the death of an ascetic Surati Rama, while the other mentions the installation of images of Radha and Krishna near Chanderi by a female devotee, for the welfare of the ruling King, Queen and the public of the town during the reign of Maharaja Mana Singh. The third Hindi inscription from Karhaia dated in V. S. 1864 (A. D. 1807) is mostly illegible.

67. The Persian inscription which was discovered in a villager's house at Pawaya, is engraved on a stone which was used as a washing-stone. It is of some historical interest. The record is composed in verse and relates to the construction of a fort named 'Askandarabad' by the order of Safdar Khan Vazir during the reign of Sikandar Lodi, the foundation being laid on Saturday in the month of Rajab in A. H. 911 (A. D. 1512). As we find no other place known as 'Askandarabad' in this vicinity, it may safely be presumed that Pawaya itself was renamed after Sikandar Shah, the last Lodi King of Delhi. Sikandar Lodi made several raids on Gwalior and Narwar, and it is just possible that Vazir Safdar Khan who was the Governor at Narwar built the fort at Pawaya and named the place after his master.

(4) Numismatics.

68. In the year of report 131 coins were examined comprising 1 of gold, 128 of silver and 2 of billon (See *Appendix E*).

69. The gold coin which belongs to Qutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah dated A. H. 720 (A. D. 1320) and minted at Delhi was purchased from a local dealer. Out of the 128 silver coins, 2 were purchased locally. One of them belongs to Samantadeva King of Kabul and Punjab (10th century, A. D.) and the other to Islam Shah son of Sher Shah Sur

Sultan of Delhi. The remaining 126 coins were received as treasure-trove finds unearthed in the State. One of these coins is of Shah Alam II and all the rest are of Scindia dynasty representing two types of Daulat Rao, three types of Jankoji Rao, and one of Jayaji Rao. Lastly, two billon coins of Shams-ud-din Altamsh (type A and type B) were purchased from the Central Museum, Lahore.

VII. Museums.

(1) *Archæological Museum at Gujari Mahal, Gwalior.*

70. In the year of report, 40 antiquities were added to the Archæological Museum at Gujari Mahal. They comprise 1 brass image, 1 stone inscription, 1 palm-leaf manuscript, 5 old coins and 32 miniature paintings (see *Appendix F.*)

71. The acquisitions made in the last year were properly exhibited. This included the fixing of a stone lintel of a door-frame and a stone frieze of musicians. New polished wooden frames with glass panes for the exhibition of paintings and coin cases for showing the electro-typed coins were prepared. The old paintings exhibited hitherto were without labels. This difficiency was supplied in the year under report and labels showing the subject of the painting and the school of the art were printed and pasted on the paintings. The sky lights in the roof of the room in which the copies of Bagh frescoes have been exhibited were fitted with ground glass panes in place of ordinary glass which admitted direct sun which was injurious to the paintings. The faded numbers of some rooms were repainted. The avenue of plants flanking the entrance passage to the Gujari Mahal was strengthened. The pot garden inside the Museum building was also enlarged and re-arranged. In short, every effort is being made to make the Museum more and more educative and attractive.

72. The Museum has been maintaining its popularity. Indeed few outsiders who visit Gwalior go without seeing the Archæological Museum. The number of Foreign and Indian visitors who recorded their names in the Visitors' Book maintained at the Museum in the year under report, was 98 and 302 respectively, but the actual number of visitors was indeed much larger. Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum the following names may be mentioned :—

(1) Mr. Raja Bahadur, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Patiala State ; (2) Hon'ble Mrs. Hopewell, Guild-ford, England; (3) Dr. U. N. Ghosal, M. A., Ph. D., Secretary, Greater India Society, Calcutta ; (4) Lt.-Col. Wilson, Resident at Gwalior ; (5) Prof. M. R. Palande, M. T. B. College, Surat ; (6) Mr. A. Rolland Thomas, Journalist and Mrs. Thomas, England ; (7) Dr. Waldshmidt, Indologist and Mrs. Waldshmidt, Berlin ; (8) Mr. B. Ghosal, M. A., Superintendent of Archæology, Bhopal State ; (9) Shrimant Rao Bahadur Maharaja Seturam Saheb Pawar of Dhar and (10) Mr. Charles Rainer, Architect, Budapest.

(2) *Collection of Sculptures at the Mahakal Temple, Ujjain.*

73. Twenty-four pieces of sculptures mostly representing the various gods of the Hindu Pantheon were added to the collection at Mahakal Temple, Ujjain (See *Appendix G*). These were presented by Ganapati Shastri Joshi of Ujjain who found them in the diggings in his house in the Pandariba Mohalla of Ujjain City. His example deserves to be copied by others. The Department is grateful to this gentleman.

VIII. Publications.

74. An enlarged and illustrated edition *'Guide to Surwaya'* was printed and published. A copy of it along with an album of original photographs was presented to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the auspicious occasion of his birthday.

75. *'A brief Directory of important places of Archæological interest in Gwalior State'* was published. This will be incorporated as Part II of the book *'Archæology in Gwalior'*.

76. Thirty-seven Half-tone blocks were prepared and illustration plates printed from them for different publications of the Department, *viz., Annual Reports, a Guide to Archæological Museum,* etc.

77. Five articles on Archæological subjects were contributed to different Papers and Journals as detailed in Para 5 Sub-para (*n*) above.

IX. Important Events.

78. The only event of importance, worthy of mention, was the visit of Hon'ble Col. Macnabb, A. G. G., Central India, to the Bagh Caves on the 27th November 1933. He was accompanied by Mr. K, S. Fitze, C. I. E., Political Agent, Southern States of Central India and Mrs. Fitze and Mr. Egerton, I. C. S., Secretary to the A. G. G. and Mrs. Egerton. The party was entertained to lunch at the Caves by the Suba of the Amjhera District on behalf of the Darbar and shown round the Caves by the Superintendent of Archæology.

X. Photographs and Drawings.

79. Two hundred and four photographs were taken (*Appendix H.*) and 461 bromide prints from old and new negatives were made for :—

(*a*) the usual set required for the Annual Record.

(*b*) the Darbar Album accompanying *Annual Administration Report*

(*c*) meeting the demands from scholars and the public and

(*d*) an Album presented to His Highness the Maharaja.

80. Two sets of five albums, each of selected photographs of monuments and antiquities in the State were labelled and exhibited for the

use of visitors. Permanent numbers were printed and pasted on about 1,300 photo-negatives prepared between the years 1970 and 1979.

81. Sixteen drawings, including shaded copies of ornamental details of some of the architectural parts of the *Sas-Bahu* temples on the Gwalior Fort, the reconstructed plan of the excavated temple at Gyaraspur and a design of sculptures to be engraved on the pillar for the Johar Memorial at the Chanderi Fort, were prepared. In preparing the copies of ornamental designs Mr. V. M. Shavrikar, Draftsman of this office was assisted by Mr. S. B. Kekre, a Draftsman lent by the P. W. D. For details see (*Appendix I.*)

XI. Office Library.

82. 144 books were added to the Office Library during the year of report. They comprise books on Archæology, Art, History, Architecture, and allied subjects. Of these 101 were purchased and the rest were received as presents from the Government of India, Provincial Governments, the Governments of Indian States and other public institutions to whom our thanks are due. A classified list of the above books is set forth in *Appendix J.*

XII. Income and Expenditure.

83. The income realised and the expenditure incurred by the Department under various heads of the budget will be found in *Appendices K* and *L* respectively. Thus the annual income came to Rs. 211-12-0 and the expenditure including special grants amounted to Rs. 21,886-4-3 during the year under report.

XIII. Miscellaneous.

84. The work of the Gwalior Archæological Department was referred to in Dr. K. P. Jayaswal's Presidential address of the Seventh All-India Oriental Conference which met at Baroda in December 1933, in the following words of appreciation:—

"I would take this occasion to thank publicly on your behalf the State and the Government of Gwalior for the care which they take in the preservation of ancient monuments in their State. Mr. Garde, the Archæological Superintendent, deserves special mention. Their administration in this behalf is an example to the rest of India. Every ancient building, both major and minor, is carefully conserved, roads made for its approach, and the approaches to the buildings notified and placarded on the spot."

XIV. Concluding Remarks.

85. In conclusion, the undersigned owes a deep debt of gratitude to Shrimant Khase Saheb Powar, ex-Home Member (now His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas, 2)and Lt.-Col. Sir Hashmat Ullah Khan Saheb the present Home Member, for general direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy.

M. B. GARDE,
Superintendent of Archæology,
Gwalior State.

PART II.

APPENDIX A.

Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior State, for the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
August 1933.		
10th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
11th.	Halt at Shivpuri.	
12th.	Shivpuri to Surwaya and back to Gwalior.	
November 1933.		
16th-17th.	Gwalior to Surwaya.	
18th-19th.	Surwaya to Chanderi.	
20th-21st.	Halt at Chanderi.	
22nd-24th.	Chanderi to Bagh.	
25th-27th.	Halt at Bagh.	
28th.	Bagh to Tanda.	
29th.	Tanda to Jamli and back.	
30th.	Tanda to Mandu *via* Dhar.	
December 1933.		
1st.	Halt at Mandu.	
2nd.	Mandu to Akoliya *via* Dhar.	
3rd.	Akoliya to Indore (thence on leave for two days.)	
6th.	Indore to Binaganj D. B.	
7th.	Binaganj D. B. to Shivpuri.	
8th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
19th.	Gwalior to Antri, Pichhore, Sirohi and Dabra D. B.	
20th.	Dabra to Salbai, Pawaya, Dhumesvar and back to Gwalior.	
29th.	Gwalior to Panniar battle-field, Himmatgarh and back to Gwalior.	

APPENDIX A.—(*contd.*)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
January 1934.		
18th.	Gwalior to Pawaya.	
19th.	Halt at Pawaya.	
20th.	Pawaya to Karhaia.	
21st.	Karhaia to Makaradhwaja, Chait and back.	
22nd.	Karhaia to Bhitarwar.	
23rd.	Halt at Bhitarwar.	
24th.	Bhitarwar to Pawaya.	
25th-28th.	Halt at Pawaya.	
29th.	Pawaya to Antri and back to Gwalior.	
February 1934.		
5th.	Gwalior to Pawaya.	
6th.	Pawaya to Gwalior.	
15th.	Gwalior to Pawaya.	
16th.	Halt at Pawaya.	
17th.	Pawaya to Gwalior.	
March 1934.		
28th.	Gwalior to Narwar.	
29th.	Narwar to Shivpuri.	
30th.	Shivpuri to Chanderi.	
31st.	Halt at Chanderi.	
April 1934.		
1st.	Halt at Chanderi.	
2nd.	Chanderi to Panchamnagar and back.	
3rd.	Chanderi to Narwar and then to Mohana D. B.	
4th.	Mohana D. B. to Gwalior.	
May 1934. 18th-19th.	Gwalior to Sardarpore D. B.	

APPENDIX A.—(*concld.*)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
20th.	Sardarpore to Bagh Caves.	
21st-22nd.	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
23rd.	Bagh to Ujjain.	
24th.	Halt at Ujjain.	
25th.	Ujjain to Bhilsa.	
26th.	Bhilsa to Kham Baba, Udaygiri and back.	
26th.	Bhilsa to Udaypur.	
27th.	Udaypur to Gwalior.	

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Monuments conserved during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

No.	Place.	Name of Monument conserved	Amount Sanctioned		Total.	Amount Spent.		Total.	Remarks.
			Current Year.	Last Year.		Current Year.	Last Year.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Chanderi Fort.	Engraving and fitting on site a Johar sculpture.	355 0 0	...	355 0 0	301 12 6	...	301 12 6	
2	,, ...	Johar *chhatri* ...	...	151 12 8	151 12 8	.	102 15 11	102 15 11	
3	,, ...	Repairs to a Christian tomb.	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	31 3 0	...	31 3 0	
4	Bagh ...	Special repairs to caves.	...	763 4 9	763 4 9	...	763 4 9	763 4 9	
5	,, ...	Do. ...	5,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0	1,776 6 3	...	1,776 6 3	
6	Gyaraspur ..	Making a road-side sign-board and putting it on site.	192 0 0	...	192 0 0	134 7 6	...	134 7 6	
7	Narwar ...	Repairs to Armenian tombs, approach foot-path and platform of Ek-khambha *chhatri*.	132 0 0	...	132 0 0	130 1 3	...	130 1 3	
8	Pawaya ..	Making a road-side sign-board and putting it on site.	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	99 15 8	...	99 15 8	
		Total ..	5,815 0 0	915 1 5	6,730 1 5	2,473 14 2	866 4 8	3,340 2 10	

APPENDIX C.

Monuments Listed during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Class.
		District Amjhera.	
1	Amjhera	Fort with old buildings.	III
2	Bagh	" " " "	III
3	Lalgarh	" " " "	III
		District Bhilsa.	
4	Bhilsa	Fort (fortification wall with gates)	III
		District Esagarh.	
5	Chanderi	Chhatri of Maharaja Devisingh	II
6	"	" " Aniruddhasingh ..	II
		District Gird-Gwalior.	
7	Bhitarwar	Fort.	III
8	"	Another small fort named Lachhmangarh ..	III
9	Chait	Ruins of Jaina shrines including three inscribed pillars.	III
10	"	A Jaina temple of Santinath	II
11	"	An isolated group of two large idols of Jinas, standing.	II
12	"	Some stray fragments of Jaina sculptures ..	III
13	Himmatgarh	Fort with ruined buildings and five old guns ..	III
14	Karhaia	A ruined *garhi*	III
15	"	Banakhandesvar Mahadeva temple	II
16	"	Golesvar Mahadeva temple	III
17	"	Some memorial pillars near above	III
18	"	Makaradhvaj and a seven storeyed tower ..	II
19	Mastura	Fort with old buildings	III

APPENDIX C.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Place.	Name of Monument.	Class.
20	Panniar	*Garhi* with residential quarters	III
21	,,	A memorial pillar on the battle-field ..	II
22	Pawaya	*Garhi* built of old bricks brought from ruins of the ancient city of Padmavati.	III
23	Pichhore	Ruins of a *Mahal*	III
24	,,	An old tower	II
25	Salbai	A ruined *garhi*	III
26	Sevai	A collection of old sculptures on a platform ..	III
27	,,	An inscribed *sati* pillar	III
28	,,	A Surya-Kamala sculpture in two pieces ..	III
29	,,	Another Surya-Kamala sculpture complete in one piece.	III
30	Sirohi	Temple of Rama	II
		District Mandasor.	
31	Mandasor	Fort with modern buildings	III
32	Jeeran (Jagir)	Fort	III
33	Ratangarh	,, ...	III
		District Shajapur.	
34	Shajapur	Fort	III

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Esagarh.							
1	Chanderi.	On the pedestal of a sculpture in a *Ghumati* near Parmesvara Tal.	6	Nagari	Hindi.	Maharaja Man Singh.	Friday *Vaisakha sudi* 13, V. S. 1806 Saka 1671 (A. D. 1749)	Records the installation of images of Radha and Krishna in a *Ghumati* (kiosque) in (near) the town of Chanderi by Sri Nandi (?) Bhagatini (female devotee) for the welfare of the ruling king and queen and the public of the town during the reign of Maharaja Mansingh Bundella. The name of the writer of the inscription is given as Acharya Patakhiram.	
2	"	On a slab bearing foot-prints in a *Chhatri*	4	"	"	...	V. S. 1765 (A. D. 1708)	Records the death of an ascetic named Surati (?) Rama to whose memory evidently the *Chhatri* is sacred.	
		District Gird (Gwalior).							
3	Chait.	On a pillar standing in the ruins of a Jaina temple.	6	Old Nagari	Sanskrit.	...	*Magha sudi* 5, V. S. 1183 (A. D. 1126)	The record is fragmentary and is too much obliterated to be made out.	

APPENDIX D.

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Gird-Gwalior. —(*contd.*).							
4	Chait.	On a pillar lying loose on the ground in the ruins of a Jaina temple.	6	Old Nagari	Sanskrit	...	V. S. 1182 (A. D. 1125)	Records the names of certain Jaina Pandits and their disciples. The only legible name is Vijaya Sena.	
5	"	On a fragment of a pillar in the same ruins as above.	5	"	"	...	Friday (*Phalguna* ?) *Vadi* 2 (year is lost).	Records the installation of some object, possibly an image by Vrishabha Sena, disciple of Padma Sena. The name of Pandit Kanaka Sena and his disciple Vijaya Sena are also given. There were two more names of disciples, which are illegible.	
6	Karhaia.	On a stone-post near Makaradhwaja Tower.	18	Nagari	Hindi	...	V. S. 1864 (A. D. 1807)	Mostly illegible.	Not copied.
7	Pawaya.	On a loose stone recovered from a villager's house.	10	Naskh	Persian	Sikandar Lodi.	A. H. 911 (A. D. 1512)	Records the construction of a fort named "Askandarabad" by order of Safdar Khan Vazir during the reign of Sikandar Lodi in the year A. H. 911.	Removed to Arch. Museum at Gwalior.

APPENDIX E.

List of Coins Examined during the year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

Serial No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	Number of coins.
1	Samant Deva, king of Kabul.	10 cent. A. D.	..	Silver	1
2	Shams-ud-din Al-tamsh.	..	Type A.	Billon	1
3	,,	..	,, B.	,,	1
4	Qutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah I.	A. H. 720	Delhi	Gold	1
5	Islam Shah Sur, Sultan of Delhi.	..	..	Silver	1
6	Shah Alam II (1759-1806).	A. H. 1190 R. Y. 17	..	,,	1
7	Daulatrao Scindia with Shah Alam's legend (1794-1827).	A. H. 1197 (?)	..	,,	1
8	,,	A.H.1211 R. Y. 39	..	,,	3
9	,,	R. Y. 44	..	,,	2
10	,,	R. Y. 48	..	,,	1
11	Daulatrao Scindia with Akbar's II legend.	A.H.1221 R. Y. 1	..	,,	1
12	,,	A.H.1228 R. Y. 7	..	,,	1
13	,,	A.H.1230 R. Y. 9	..	,,	1
14	,,	A.H.1231 R. Y. 10	..	,,	2
15	,,	R. Y. 12	..	,,	1
16	,,	A.H.1234 R. Y. 14	..	,,	1
17	,,	R. Y. 18	..	,,	1
18	,,	A.H.1241	..	,,	1

APPENDIX E.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	Number of coins.
19	Daulatrao Scindia with Akban's II legend	..	..	Silver	1
20	Jankojirao Scindia in Baijabai's Regency, (1827-43) with Akbar II's legend (conventional)	R. Y. 23	..	"	6
21	"	R. Y. 23	with mark ज.	"	4
22	"	R. Y. 23	" जे	"	5
23	Jayajirao Scindia, (1843-86) with conventional legend of Akbar II.	R. Y. 23	..	"	93
				Total ..	131

APPENDIX F.

Antiquities Added to the Archæological Museum, Gwalior, during the year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
		Stone inscription.		
1	Pawaya.	A Persian inscription ..	1'11"X1'5½"X4¼"	
		Metal Object.		
2	..	A camel with a Rajput couple riding on it.	..	Purchased.
		Paintings.		
3	..	A scene of Rama's return to Ayodhya after his marriage (Kangra School).	..	"
4	..	Ladies of the palace receiving Rama and the party at the gate (Kangra School).	..	"
5	..	Bharata meeting Rama at Chitrakuta (Kangra School).	..	"
6	..	News of Dasasratha's death communicated to Rama, Sita and Lakshmana in exile (Kangra School).	..	"
7	..	A king in Darbar with his courtiers (Kangra School).	..	"
8	..	A Rani playing *Holi* in harem.	..	"
9	..	Meeting of lovers, standing on a pedestal.	..	"
10	..	A Muhammadan lady playing on a guitar (represents Malhara Raga).	..	"
11	..	Radha sitting in her apartment and Krishna talking to her old maid at the gate (Rajput School).	..	"
12	..	Maharana Pratap Singh of Udaypur (Rajput School).	..	"

APPENDIX F.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Place	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
13	..	General Babu Rao Angre (Gwalior School).	..	Purchased.
14	..	Colonel Jacob (Gwalior School).	..	,,
15	..	Sardar Vithal RaoScindia, Chhaoniwale (Gwalior School).	14"X9¼"	,,
16	..	Sardar Bapu Bhaiya Jinsiwale (Gwalior School).	12½"X8½"	,,
17	..	Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia (Gwalior School).	17"X13½"	,,
18	..	Mahant Ghanshyamdas Ramanandi	14½"X10½"	,,
19	..	,, Ram Das Tekriwale (Gwalior School).	13½"X10"	,,
20	..	Rani of Lahar, Damoh (Wife of Budha Singhji, Rajput School).	10"X8¼"	,,
21	..	Sardar Lakshmana Rao Narasingh Rao Shitole (Gwalior School).	6"X4½"	,,
22	..	Sardar Narsingh Rao Baba Saheb Shitole (Gwalior School).	24"X16"	,,
23	..	Sardar Appa Saheb Angre (Gwalior School).	18"X15"	,,
24	..	Sardar Mannu Bhaiya Scindia (Gwalior School).	29½"X14"	,,
25	..	A man playing on flute surrounded by women, another woman drawing out water from well and being gazed by three youths (Rajput School).	10½"X8"	,,
26	..	A scene in harem, a woman gets up from her bed and her maid rolls it up (Rajput School).	Do.	,,
27	..	Chingiz Khan with a hawk in his hand.	17"X11½"	,,
28	..	Mulla-do-Pyaja (Mughal School).	,,	,,

APPENDIX F.—(*concld.*)

S. No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.	REMARKS.
29	..	Asad Khan, a minister in S h a h Jahan's time (Mughal School).	17"X11½"	Purchased
30	..	Umar Khaiyyam sitting under a tree with a cup and a bottle of wine (Persian School).	15"X11"	"
31	..	Pirji Sri Botal Saheb sitting along a *gaddi* (Gwalior School).	11"X9"	"
32	..	Jean Baptiste seated on a chair (Gwalior School).	11"X8¼"	"
33	..	Nadir Shah, king of Persia on horse-back.	12"X9½"	"
34	..	Birbal (Mughal School).	17"X11½"	"
		Coins.		
35	..	A gold coin of Qutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah.	..	"
36	..	A silver coin of Islam Shah, son of Sher Shah Sur, Sultan of Delhi.	..	"
37	..	A silver coin of Samanta Deva, a king of Kabul and Punjab.	..	"
38	..	A billon coin of Shams-ud-din Altamsh (Type A).	..	"
39	..	A billon coin of Shams-ud-din Altamsh 2 (Type B).	..	"
		Miscellaneous.		
40	..	A manuscript on palm leaves.	..	"

APPENDIX G.

Antiquities Added to the Museum of Archæology, Ujjain, during the Year 1933-34 Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.
		Stone sculptures.	
1	Ujjain.	A fragment with a miniature goddess seated	7"X7"X4"
2	,,	A fragment of a head with curly hair.	7"X5"X2½"
3	,,	A carved fragment	9"X5"X3½"
4	,,	Bust of Siva holding *trisula* in upper right hand and with matted hair on head (broken).	1"X8"X6"
5	,,	Siva and Parvati seated, with Nandi below.	2'X1'2"X7"
6	,,	Kirtimukha	1'10"X1'6"X7"
7	,,	A four armed god standing (feet broken),	8"X5½"X3"
8	,,	Two Standing miniature figures (a fragment).	9"X5"X2"
9	,,	Parvati standing, practising penance.	1'10"X1'X4"
10	,,	Front of a lion fragment ..	1'8"X10"X1'
11	,,	Eight armed Ganesa (?) (fragmentary).	1'10"X1'2"
12	,,	Two standing figures, a god and a goddess(?)	2'1"X10"X6"
13	,,	Standing Brahma	1'5"X10"
14	,,	Siva slaying Gajasura (?) ..	2'1"X1'4"X5"
15	,,	A head	9"X8"X6"
16	,,	A four armed goddess seated (worn-out).	1'X6"X4"

APPENDIX G.

S. No.	Place.	Name of antiquity.	Size.
17	Ujjain.	A decorative carving (foliage) ..	9"X11"X3"
18	"	A standing Surya (damaged) ..	2'X11"X5"
19	"	" " ..	1'6"X1'X4"
20	"	A seated Kubera	1'8"X1'X7"
21	"	Lower portion of a standing figure.	1'3"X9"X5"
22	"	A standing four-armed god with hands disposed as follows:—beginning from the upper right (1) bestowing a gift (2) holding *trisula* (3) skull-crowned mace and (4) a club.	2'5"X1'X10"
23	"	Upper fragment of a standing god.	1'8"X1'X4"
24	"	Head of Trimurti	1'6"X1'6"X1'

NOTE.—All the above antiquities have been received as a present from Pt. Ganapati Shastri Joshi of Ujjain.

APPENDIX H.

Photo-Negatives taken during the year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
		District Amjhera.	
1	Amjhera	Fort, general view	Full
2	"	" Rangamahal, front view	Half
3	"	" " back view	Full
4	"	" Chaumukha mahal	Half
5	"	" front gate	"
6	Bagh	" general view	Full
7	"	Cave No.2, interior pillars, before conservation.	"
8	"	Fort, near view from town	"
9	"	" gate	Half
10	"	Cave No. 2, pillars	Full
11	"	" 2, a round column	"
12	"	" 2, a round column after dismantling earth work.	"
13	"	" 2, Naga chapel at N. E. end, before conservation.	"
14	"	" 2, Chapel at S. W. end, before conservation.	Half
15	"	" 4, door-frame of dagoba shrine, before conservation.	Full
16	"	" 4, cells on the right side of dagoba shrine.	"
17	"	" 4, " left "	"
18	"	" 4, pillar No. 30, before conservation.	"

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
19	Bagh	Cave No. 4, base of pillar No. 30, before conservation.	Full
20	"	" 4, " " ..	Half
21	"	" 4, " " ..	"
22	"	" 4, pillar No. 31, before conservation	Full
23	"	" 4, 32, " ..	"
24	"	" 4, 29, " ..	"
25	Jamli	Siva temple, front view	Quarter.
26	"	" back "	"
27	Lalgarh	Fort, general view	Full
28	"	" south gate	"
29	"	" north-west bastion	Half
		District Bhilsa.	
30	Bhilsa.	Fort, general view from N. E.	Full.
31	"	" Raisain *darwaza*	"
32	"	" Partial view from north	Half.
33	"	" a bastion	"
34	Udaygiri.	Excavated platform of a temple on the hill, north face.	"
35	"	" " from N. E. ..	"
36	"	" " " S. W. ..	"
37	"	A rock-cut image of Ganesa in a niche ..	"
38	Gyaraspur.	A copy of reconstructed plan of the excavated temple near Hindola Toran.	Full.
		District Esagarh.	
39	Chanderi.	Fort, Johar *chhatri*, distant view ..	Full.
40	"	" " view from N. E. ..	"
41	"	" " " N. W. ..	"
42	"	" " detail of sculpture front view.	"

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
43	Chanderi.	Fort, Johar *chhatri*, detail of sculpture, back view.	Full.
44	"	" a Christian tomb, after repairs ..	"
45	"	Kati-ghati, north face, after repairs ..	"
46	"	" south " " ..	"
47	"	Shahzadi-ka Roza, from S. W.	"
48	"	Badalmahal gate, from west	"
49	Pancham-nagar.	A Rajput mahal, exterior view ..	"
50	"	" interior "	"
		District Gird (Gwalior).	
51	Bhitarwar.	Fort, distant view including Lachhmangarh.	"
52	"	" view from S. E.	"
53	"	" " south	"
54	"	" " west	"
55	"	A scene of the river Parvati	"
56	Chait.	An old Jaina temple	"
57	"	" " door-frame of the shrine.	"
58	"	View of a ruined Jaina shrine	"
59	"	A ruined Jaina temple	"
60	"	Two big Jaina images, before clearance of jungle.	"
61	"	" " after clearance of jungle.	"
62	Gwalior.	Fort, elephant gate, front view	"
63	"	" " detail of pillar and brackets.	Half.
64	"	" Teli-ka-mandir, from south ..	Full.
65	"	" " detail of carving ..	"
66	"	" " " of another carving.	Half.

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
67	,,	,, *Jali* work on a modern shrine in the compound of Teli-ka-mandir.	Half.
68	,,	,, Smaller Sas Bahu temple, detail of basement.	Full.
69	,,	,, Larger Sas Bahu temple, door-frame of the shrine.	,,
70	,,	,, ,, ,, detail of above.	,,
71	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, another.	,,
72	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, a third portion.	Half.
73	,,	,, ,, ,, interior pillar.	,,
74	,,	,, ,, ,, basement *Vedi* in *Sabhamandapa*.	Full.
75	,,	,, ,, ,, part of ceiling	,,
76	,,	,, ,, ,, a frieze over the door-frame of shrine-room.	,,
77	,,	,, ,, ,, detail of a pilaster.	Full.
78	,,	,, ,, ,, carving on a pillar.	,,
79	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, another.	Half.
80	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ..	,,
81	,,	,, ,, ,, detail of basement.	Full.
82	,,	,, guns near Sas Bahu temples ..	,,
83	,,	,, ,, ,, another view.	,,
84	Gwalior (Arch. Museum).	Lintel of a door-frame	,,
85	,,	,, ,, ...	,,
86	,,	Four memorial pillars from Padhavli ..	,,
87	,,	Some inscribed terra-cotta seals excavated at Pawaya.	,,

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
88	Gwalior (Arch. Museum).	Ancient coins exhibited in the Museum ..	Full.
89	"	Terra-cotta heads from Pawaya ..	"
90	"	Stone heads from Udaygiri	"
91	"	Bust of a woman from Gwalior	"
92	"	Jaina *Chauvisi* from Padhavli	"
93	"	Lion capital from Udaygiri	"
94	"	" " " (duplicate) ..	"
95	"	Pillars of a railing from Besnagar ..	"
96	"	An inscription from Tumain	"
97	"	A painting, Rama entering Ayodhya in a procession after marriage.	"
98	"	" reception of Rama and his brothers with their newly wedded brides at the palace entrance.	"
99	"	" Rama, Lakshmana and Sita lamenting on receipt of news of the death of Dasaratha.	"
100	"	" Bharata and party meeting Rama on Chitrakuta.	"
101	"	" Darbar of a Muhammadan king.	"
102	"	" Sawai Madhav Rao Peshwa ..	Half.
103	"	" " " (duplicate).	"
104	"	" Krishna playing on a flute among *Gopis*.	Full.
105	"	" a harem scene	"
106	"	" Umar Khayyam	"
107	"	" Asad Khan	"
108	"	" Birbal	"
109	"	" Chingiz Khan	"
110	"	" Mulla-do-pyaja	"

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
111	Himmat-garh.	Fort, general view	Full.
112	,,	,, *sadar darwaza*	,,
113	Karhaia.	Goleswar Mahadeva temple, exterior view ..	,,
114	,,	,, ,, main temple with a *chhatri*.	,,
115	,,	,, ,, showing *kund* and steps.	,,
116	,,	Makaradhwaja, distant view	,,
117	,,	,, near view	,,
118	Mastura.	Fort, general view	,,
119	,,	,, inner fortification with bastions ..	,,
120	,,	,, main outer entrance and moat ..	,,
121	,,	,, an old building (*kachheri*) ..	Half.
122	,,	*Chhatri* of Bhairaj Shah	,,
123	Panniar.	Fortress, general view	Full.
124	,,	,, gateway	Half.
125	,,	A memorial pillar on the battle-field ..	,,
126	Pawaya.	Fort, general view from S. W.	Full.
127	,,	Confluence of Sindh and Parvati rivers ..	,,
128	,,	,, ,, ,, ..	,,
129	,,	,, ,, ,, ..	,,
130	,,	*Tila* (hill) before excavations from East ..	,,
131	,,	,, ,, ,, S. E. ..	,,
132	,,	,, after ,, ,, East ..	,,
133	,,	,, ,, ,, panoramic view.	,,
134	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, (another)	,,
135	,,	,, ,, plates Nos. 133 and 134 combined.	,,

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
136	Pawaya	*Tila* (hill) before excavations panoramic view from N. E.	Full.
137	"	" " " " S. E.	"
138	"	" showing excavated pit ..	"
139	"	" base of the shrine proper, east face.	"
140	"	" " " from N. E.	"
141	"	" near view of masonry of the shrine.	"
142	"	" showing carved stones in the excavated wall.	"
143	"	" " detail of masonry of the big platform.	"
144	"	A group of terra-cotta heads, etc. found in the excavation of the hill.	"
		Terra-cotta antiquities found in the excavations.	
145	"	Bust of a monkey (?)	Half.
146	"	A head	"
147	"	Two heads	"
148	"	A bust and a head	"
149	"	A head (laughing)	"
150	"	" another view	"
151	"	A horseman	"
152	"	A group of torso and limbs	Full.
153	"	" decorative patterns	"
154	"	" enlarged copies of some of the above.	"
155	"	" " " "	"
		Stone antiquities found in the excavations.	
156	"	Fragments of figures	"

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

S No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
157	Pawaya.	Fragments of figures..	Full.
158	"	"	"
159	"	"	"
160	"	"	"
161	"	"	"
162	"	A standing figure (unfinished)	"
163	"	A rider on a bird	"
164	"	Upper part of a four sided *Kichaka* bracket and a fragment of another figure.	"
165	"	A Persian inscription	"
166	Salbai.	Fort, general view	"
		District Mandasor.	
167	Jeeran.	Fort, distant view	Half.
168	"	" near view	Full.
169	"	" main entrance..	"
170	Mandasor.	" general view	"
171	"	" gateway	"
172	Ratangarh.	" general view	"
173	"	" a big *baodi*	"
		District Shajapur.	
174	Polai.	Mahadeva temple with Suraj Kund ..	"
175	"	Suraj Kund	"
176	"	Mahadeva temple showing Sabha-mandapa..	Half.
177	"	Fort, view from south-east	"
178	"	" Subat (*Kachheri*)building	Full.
179	"	" main gate	"
		Miscellaneous.	
180	..	Janaka welcoming Rama and Lakshmana with Visvamitra at Janakpur. ..	Full.

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Locality.	Object and description.	Size.
181	..	Krishna rescuing his party from the demon Aghasura.	Full
182	..	Krishna delivering his message to Uddhava.	,,
183	..	Krishna and Balarama driving to Mathura..	,,
184	..	Krishna's amours	,,
185	..	News of welfare to an anxious old lady ..	,,
186	..	Sukacharya preaching Bhagavata to Raja Parikshita.	,,
187	..	Gift of cows in charity during the marriage of Rama and Sita.	,,
188	..	Krishna slaying the demon Trinavart ..	,,
189	..	Meeting of Nanda and Vasudeva ..	,,
190	..	Akrura communicating message to Krishna and Balarama.	,,
191	..	Installation of Ugrasena by Krishna and Balarama.	,,
192	..	Krishna sending off Akrura	,,
193	..	Krishna and Balarama speaking to Akrura..	,,
194	..	Rama and Lakshmana bewailing the kidnapping of Sita by Ravana.	,,
195	..	Dhritarashtra and Bhima with other courtiers.	,,
196	..	Persuasion of Dhritarashtra	,,
197	..	Krishna's departure to Mathura with Akrura.	,,
198	..	Cowherds amusing among themselves, by throwing milk and curd on each other.	,,
199	..	Krishna overpowering Kansa's mighty elephant Kuvalayapida.	,,
200	..	Monkeys crossing the sea	,,
201	..	Krishna slaying the demon Sankhasura ..	,,
202	..	Surrender of Samudra (the sea) and his approach to Rama and Lakshmana, for mercy.	,,
203	Mandu.	Rock-cut caves recently discovered, general view.	Quarter.
204	..	Copy of a decorative design of a photo-frame.	Full.

APPENDIX I.

List of Drawings Made during the year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Place.	Object and description	Scale.	REMARKS
		District Bhilsa.		
1	Gyaraspur.	Reconstructed plan of excavated temple near Hindola Toran.	1″=8′	Complete in ink
		District Gird.		
2	Gwalior Fort.	Ornamental designs on lintels in larger Sas Bahu temple.	3″=1′	Do.
3	,,	Ornamental designs on brackets in larger Sas Bahu temple.	,,	Do.
4	,,	Ornamental designs on a lintel in larger Sas Bahu temple.	,,	Do.
5	,,	Ornamental designs on short pillars in larger Sas Bahu temple.	2″=1′	Do.
6	,,	Ornamental designs on a pillar in larger Sas Bahu temple.	,,	Do.
7	,,	Ornamental designs on door-frame of shrine-room in larger Sas Bahu temple.	1″=10′	Incomplete.
8	,,	Ornamental designs, part of above door-frame in larger Sas Bahu temple.	1″=3′	Do.
9	,,	Ornamental designs on and above the basement in larger Sas Bahu temple.	2″=1′	Do.
10	,,	Ornamental designs on a pillar in smaller Sas Bahu temple.	1½″=1′	Do.
11	Pawaya.	Plan, before excavation ...	1″=24′	Sketch plan in pencil.
12	,,	,, after ,, ...	..	,,
13	Chhonda.	Plans of the tombs of British Officers killed in action on the battle-field at Maharajpur.	..	Complete in ink.
14	..	Worship in heaven (a design for Johar pillar)	..	Complete in ink.
15	..	Fight (Do.) ...	..	,,
16	..	Johar (self-immolation) of Rajput ladies (Do.)	..	,,

APHENDIX J.

List of books and Periodicals Added to the Office Library of the Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior State, during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S. No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
	Archaeological Survey Reports and Memoirs.	
1	Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report 1928-29.	Gratis.
2	The Bakshali Manuscript Part III by G. R. Kaye.	,,
3	Archæology as a Science by Ralph V. D. Magoffin.	Purchased.
4	The art of excavations by Count Du Mesiul Du Buisson.	,,
5	Recent archæological discoveries in India by Col. A. F. Mohan.	,,
	Art and Architecture.	
6	Ajanta Part I by G. Yazdani	,,
7	,, II, Plates ,, ...	,,
8	The Hindu view of Art by M. R. Anand ..	,,
9-10	Indian Art and letters (New series) Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2.	,,
11	100 Master-pieces from Victoria Albert Museum.	,,
12	Outline of Art by Sir William Orpen ..	,,
13	Essays on Mughal Art by Capt. Gladstone Soloman.	,,
14	Seventeen Silhouettes by Kanu Desai ..	,,
15	Canons of Orissan architecture by N. K. Bose.	,,
16	Indian Æsthetics by K. S. Ramaswami Sastri.	,,
	Bibliography.	
17	Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for the year 1931.	,,
	Epigraphy.	
18	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XX, Part VIII ..	Gratis.

APPENDIX J.—(*contd.*)

S No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
19-20	Epigraphia Indica Vol. XXI, Parts II and III.	Gratis.
21	अशोक की धर्म लिपियां, पहिला खंड, by G. H. Ojha ..	Purchased.
22	South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. VII ..	Gratis.
23	Annual Report for the South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1931.	"
	Guides.	
24	Sight-seeing at Gwalior by Gwalior Archæological Department.	Gratis.
25	ग्वालियर के दर्शनीय स्थान by Gwalior Archæological Department.	"
26	Directory of Forts in Gwalior State by Gwalior Archæological Department.	"
27	Surwaya Guide, Gwalior Archæological Department.	"
28	Gaya and Buddha Gaya by Dr. B. M. Barua.	Purchased.
29	Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahani.	"
30	Rock-cut temples round Bombay by K. H. Vakil.	"
	History.	
31	Tarikh-i-Ilahi by V. S. Bendre	"
32	History of Shah Jahan by B. P. Saksena ..	"
33	Sultan Mahmood of Gazni by Mohammad Habib.	"
34	Outline of History by H. G. Wells ..	"
35	The Date of Kalidas by K. M. Shembavnekar.	Presented.
36	India, Old and New by St. Nihalsingh ..	Purchased.
37	On Alexander's track to the Indus by Sir A. Stein.	"
38	Short History of Bundelkhand (Hindi) by G. S. Tiwari.	"
39	Sungyung (Hindi) by J. M. Varma ..	"
40	Fa-hien " "	"

APPENDIX J.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
41	Hindu Rajya-tantra (Hindi) by J. M. Varma.	Purchased.
42	Rajas of Karhaia "	Gratis.
43	History of India (A. D. 150 to 350) by K. P. Jayaswal.	Purchased.
44	Early History of Deccan by R. G. Bhandarkar	"
45	India and Java by B. N. Chatterji ..	"
46	Early History of Kamrupa by K. L. Barua.	"
47	The Dynastic History of Northern India Vol. I by H. C. Roy.	"
48	History of Dhar State by K. K. Lele and S. K. Oak.	Gratis.
49	Literary History of Deccan by S D. Pendse.	Purchased.
50-60	Selections from Peshwa Daftar Volumes 27 to 37, by G. S. Sardesai	"
	Iconography.	
61	Brahmanical Gods in Burma by N. R. Ray.	"
	Journals and Periodicals.	
62-65	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 to 4	Exchange.
66-77	Modern Review from July 1933 to June 1934	Purchased.
78-84	Indian Antiquary from June 1933 to December 1933.	"
85-87	The Journal of Indian History, Vol. XII, Parts 1 to 3.	Exchange.
88-91	Nagari Pracharini Patrika, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 to 4.	Purchased.
92	The Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. VII, Part 4.	Exchange.
93-94	" Vol. VIII Parts 1-2 ..	"
95-98	The Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol IX, Nos. 1 to 4.	Purchased.
99	Rupalekha Vol. III No. 12	"

APPENDIX J.—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
100-103	Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1-4.	Purchased.
104-105	The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XIX, Nos. 3-4.	Exchange.
106	Hitachintaka-Scindia Number.	Purchased.
107	,, Panipat ,, ..	,,
810	The Journal of Greater India Society, Vol. I, No. 1.	,,
109	Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Decade Index 1920-29.	Exchange.
	Literature.	
110	Mahabharat Vol. I, Adiparva-Fascicule 7 ..	Purchased.
111	Rigveda Samhita Vol. I, by Vedic Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona.	,,
112	Prakrit Prakash of Vararuchi by Dr. P. L. Vaidya.	,,
113	Words in Rigveda by V. K. Rajwade ..	,,
114	Indian Literature in China and the far East by P. K. Mukerji.	,,
	Museum.	
115	Bulletin of Madras Government Museum ..	Gratis.
116	Annual Report of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot for the year 1932-33.	,,
117	Annual Report of the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra for the year ending 31st March 1933.	Gratis.
118-122	Du Musee D' Ethnographic Du Trocadero for January 1931, 32, 33, and July 1932 and 33.	,,
	Miscellaneous.	
123	Metals by Prof. R. N. Bhagwat ..	Gratis.
124	Water colours by Kanu Desai	Purchased.
125	Minotare Mission Dakar-Djibouti, 1931-32 ..	Gratis.
126	Indian India by C. W. Waddingtion ..	Purchased.

APPENDIX J.—(*concld.*)

S. No.	Name of book	REMARKS.
127	Proceedings and Transactions of the Sixth Oriental Conference held at Patna, 1930	Gratis.
128	Kautilya or an exposition of his social ideals and political theory by N. C. Bandopadhya	Purchased.
129	भारतीय ज्योतिष शास्त्राचा इतिहास by S. B. Dikshit ..	"
130	हिन्दूव्यवहार धर्म शास्त्र by Kelkar and Mrs. Khare.	"
131	साधन चिकित्सा by V. S. Bendre	"
132	मधुमीलन by महाराष्ट्र समाज, लश्कर ग्वालियर ..	Gratis.
	Numismatics.	
133	मंडळांतील नाणीं by G. H. Khare	Purchased.
134	Observations on the silver punch-marked coins of ancient India and their age by Durga Prasad.	"
135	मुद्रा शास्त्र by P. N. Vidyalankara ...	"
136	प्राचीन मुद्रा translated by रामचन्द्र वर्मा	"
	Photography.	
137	List of Archæological Photo-Negatives, Northern Circle, up to 31st March 1932.	Gratis.
	Religion and Mythology.	
138	Jainism in Northern India by Chimmanlal J. Shah.	Purchased.
139	Krishna by Babu Bhagwandas	"
	State Publications.	
140	Manual for the compilation of Annual Administration Report, Gwalior State.	Gratis.
141	Selections of Council Orders for Samvat 1988.	"
142	Gwalior of To-day (Published by Jayaji Pratap).	"
143	कानून माल, सं १९८३	Purchased.
144	ओहदेदारान गवर्नमेन्ट व दीगर अशखास से हल्फ लिये जाने के मुतअल्लिक.	"

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Income Realised during the Year 1933-34, Samvat 1990.

S.No	Item.	Amount.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	By sale of photographs	50	0	0	
2	,, books	130	2	9	
3	Miscellaneous	31	9	3	
	Total ..	211	12	0	

APPENDIX L.

Statement of Expenditure Incurred during the Year 1933–34, V. S. 1990.

Serial No.	Head.	Amount spent.		Total.
		Current year.	Last year.	
1	Salaries	10,611 10 10	..	10,611 10 10
2	T. A.	1,202 15 3	7 12 0	1,210 11 3
3	Books and Periodicals ..	399 6 6	..	399 6 6
4	Publications	927 2 6	..	927 2 6
5	Museum.—			
	(1) Collection of antiquities ..	1,320 12 10	90 0 0	1,410 12 10
	(2) Upkeep of Museum building.	137 13 3	..	137 13 3
6	Works.—			
	(1) Upkeep of minor Monuments.	519 2 3	..	519 2 3
	(2) Upkeep of the garden at *Chhatri* of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi.	153 12 9	..	153 12 9
	(3) Constructing a new Johar Monument on Chanderi Fort.	..	102 15 11	102 15 11
	(4) Engraving and fitting of a sculpture in Johar Monument.	301 12 6	..	301 12 6
	(5) Repairs to a Christian tomb on Chanderi Fort.	31 3 0	..	31 3 0
	(6) Excavations at Pawaya.	499 0 9	..	499 0 9
	(7) Making and putting up a road-side signboard at Pawaya.	99 15 2	..	99 15 2
	(8) Making and putting up a road-side sign-board at Gyaraspur.	134 7 6	..	134 7 6
	(9) Repairs to minor monuments on Narwar Fort.	130 1 3	..	130 1 3

APPENDIX L.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Head.	Amount spent.						Total.		
		Current year.			Last year.					
	(10) Upkeep of the garden at Muhammad Ghaus's tomb.	31	4	6	..			31	4	6
	(11) Minor repairs to Bagh Caves.	148	0	0	..			148	0	0
	(12) Special repairs to Bagh Caves.	1,776	6	3	763	4	9	2,539	11	0
	(13) Miscellaneous	41	13	0	..			41	13	0
7	Special grant from P. W. D. for preparing ornamental detail drawings of monuments.	252	14	5	..			252	14	5
8	Contingencies	1,387	15	10	..			1,387	15	10
9	Miscellaneous	466	11	0	..			466	11	0
10	General saving	376	14	3	..			376	14	3
	Grand Total ..	20,922	3	7	964	0	8	21,886	4	3

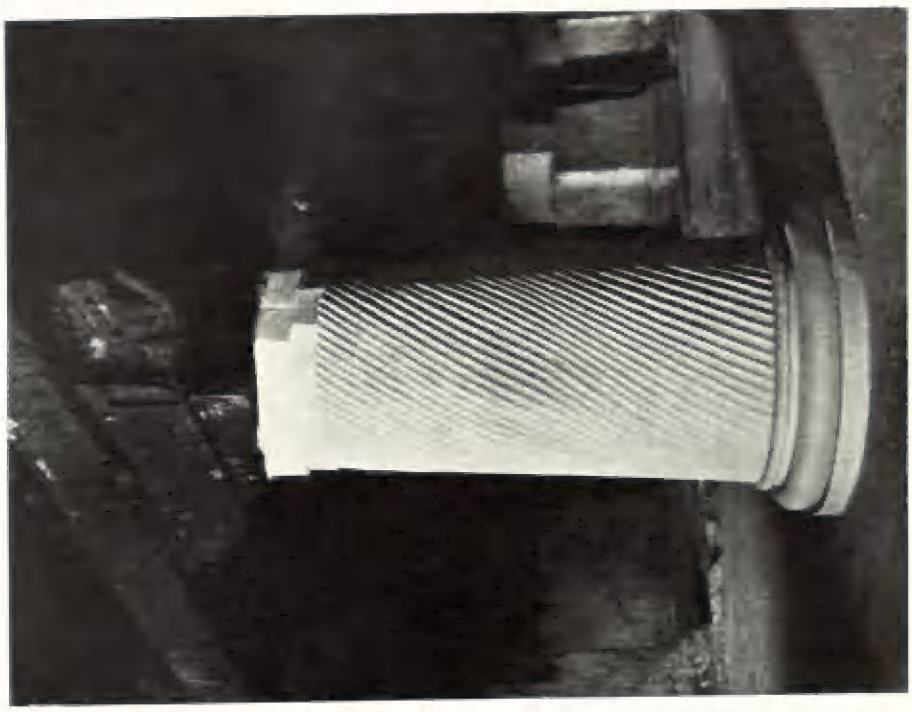
Note:—Out of the amount of Rs. 250 shown as advance in the Appendix L of the last year's Annual Report Rs. 236 were spent on the work of arranging and fixing the old sculptures in the Mahakal temple at Ujjain and Rs. 14 were refunded. Thus the amount of advance was adjusted in the year of report.

(b) Bagh cave No. 2, Naga chapel, after conservation.

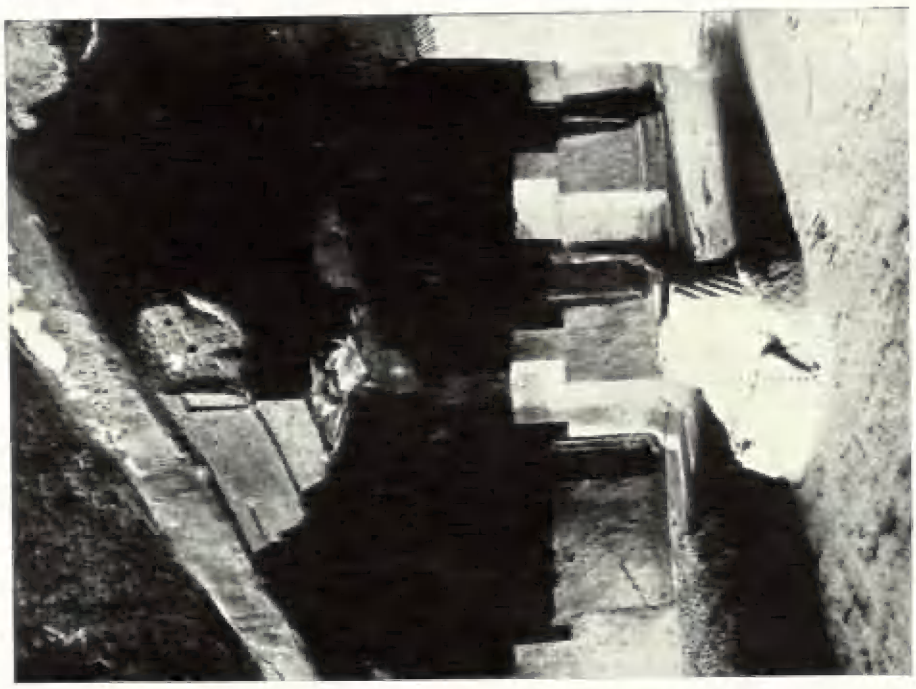
(a) Bagh cave No. 2, Naga chapel, before conservation.

(b) Bagh cave No. 2, an interior pillar, after conservation.

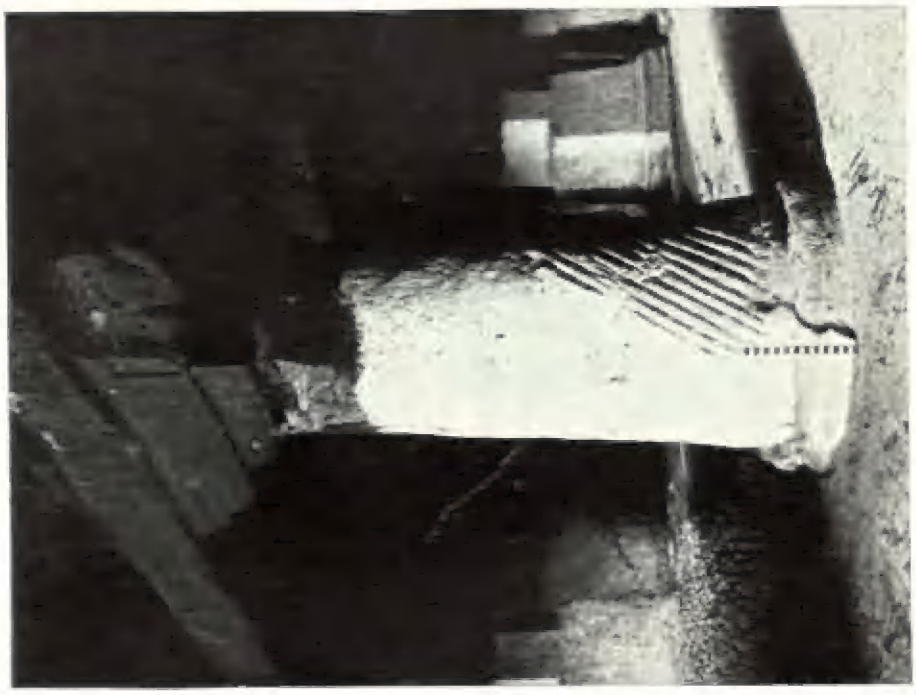
(a) Bagh cave No. 2, an interior pillar, before conservation.



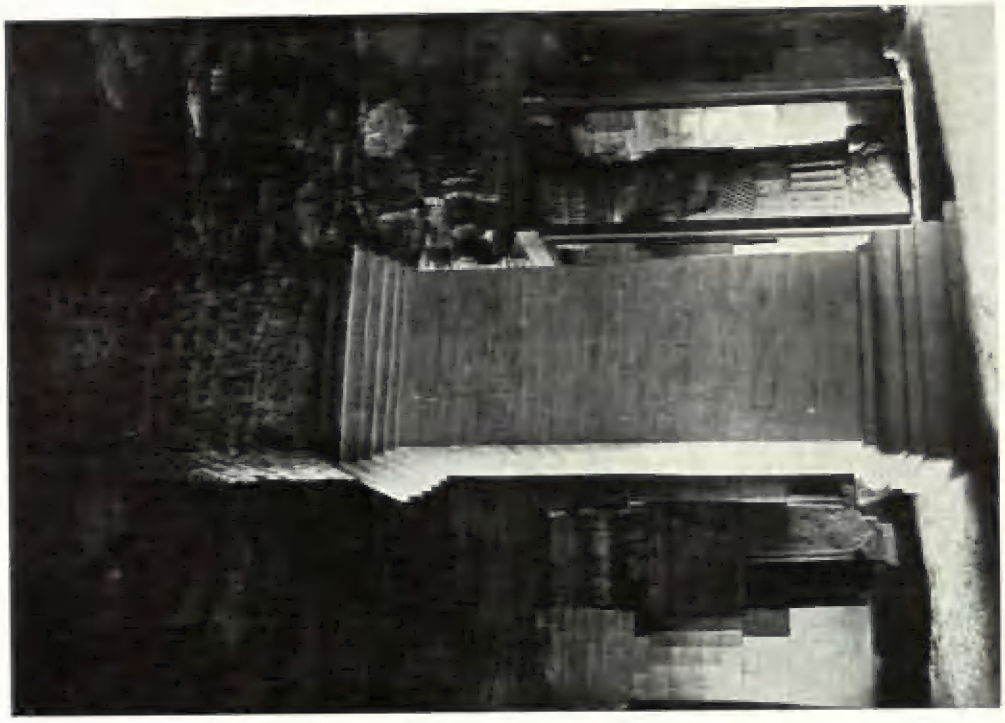
(c) Bagh cave No. 2, a round column, after conservation.



(b) Bagh cave No. 2, a round column, during conservation.



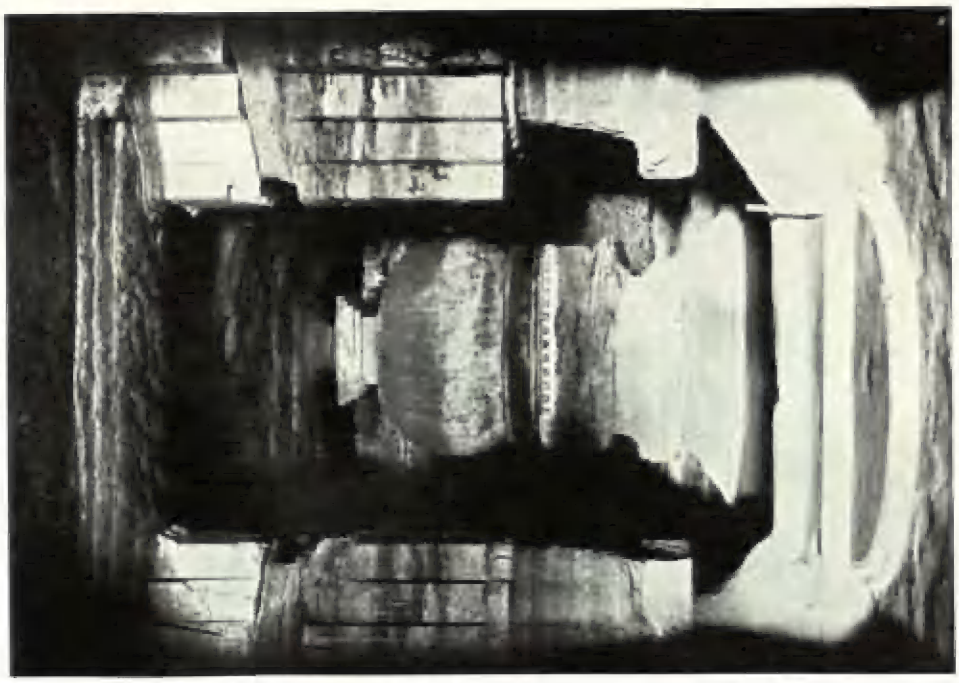
(a) Bagh cave No. 2, a round column, before conservation.



(b) Bagh cave No. 4, masonry pillar No. 30, after conservation.

(a) Bagh cave No. 4, masonry pillar No. 30, before conservation.

(b) Bagh cave No. 4, door-frame of Dagoba shrine, after conservation.



(a) Bagh cave No. 4, door-frame of Dagoba shrine, before conservation.

(a) Johar *Chhatri* at Chanderi Fort (general view)

(b) Johar *Chhatri* at Chanderi Fort :
Memorial pillar (front view)

(a) Mound (*Tila*) at Pawaya, before excavations.

(b) Mound (*Tila*) at Pawaya, after excavations.

(a) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(b) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(a) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya. (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(b) Terra cotta figure found in excavations at Pawaya. (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(c) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya. (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(a) Lion capital, from Udaygiri, (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(b) Palm capital, from Pawaya, (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(c) Terra cotta figures found in excavations at Pawaya. (now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(a) Flying demi-gods, from Sondni.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(b) Hari-Hara, from Ghusai.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(c) Balarama, from Badoh.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(b) Marriage of Siva-Parvati, from Gwalior Fort.
(now in the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior)

(a) Bust of a woman, from Gwalior Fort.
(now in the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior)

(a) A medallion, from Udaypur.
(now in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior)

(b) Reception of Rama and his brothers on their return with their brides, at Ayodhya (a painting)

(a) Krishna playing *murali* to *gopis*. (a painting)

(b) Birbal (a painting)

(c) Changizkhan (a painting)